New Nouveau Brunswick
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Labour Market Information Monthly

August 2010 Edition *Issue 8 Volume 7*

Labour Market Activity Among Seniors *

Employment rates among seniors have been on the rise in recent years after registering declines in the 1980s and 1990s. Between 1996 and 2006, the rate increased from 11.8% to 14.8% for men and from 4.0% to 5.8% for women.

Among those who also worked the previous year, many worked on a full-time, full-year basis: 41.6% of men and 30.6% of women in 2005.

Almost one-half of working seniors were employed in the business and consumer services industries. Farmer was the most common occupation among senior men, while senior women were more likely to be employed as retail salespersons and sales clerks.

Senior men and women at the top and bottom of the family income scale (from sources other than individual employment earnings) were more likely to be employed compared with those in the middle.

This Month

- Labour Market Activity Among Seniors
- Key Labour Force Statistics
- The Industry Report

Higher levels of education, not having activity limitations and having a mortgage were also associated with being employed.

Among those who were employed, men and women at the bottom of the family income group were more likely to be working full year, full time (50.4% of men and 40.2% of women).

A detailed analysis of other income sources showed that both being employed and working full year, full time were negatively associated with public pensions and private income (excluding employment income), but positively related to the earnings of other family members (usually the spouse).

Note: The article "Labour market activity among seniors" is based on information from censuses conducted every five years from 1981 to 2006.

The article "Labour market activity among seniors" is now available in the July 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 11, no. 7 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of Statistics Canada's website, under *Publications*.

* Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, July 21, 2010.

Produced by the Labour Market Analysis Branch (LMAB) of the Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training & Labour
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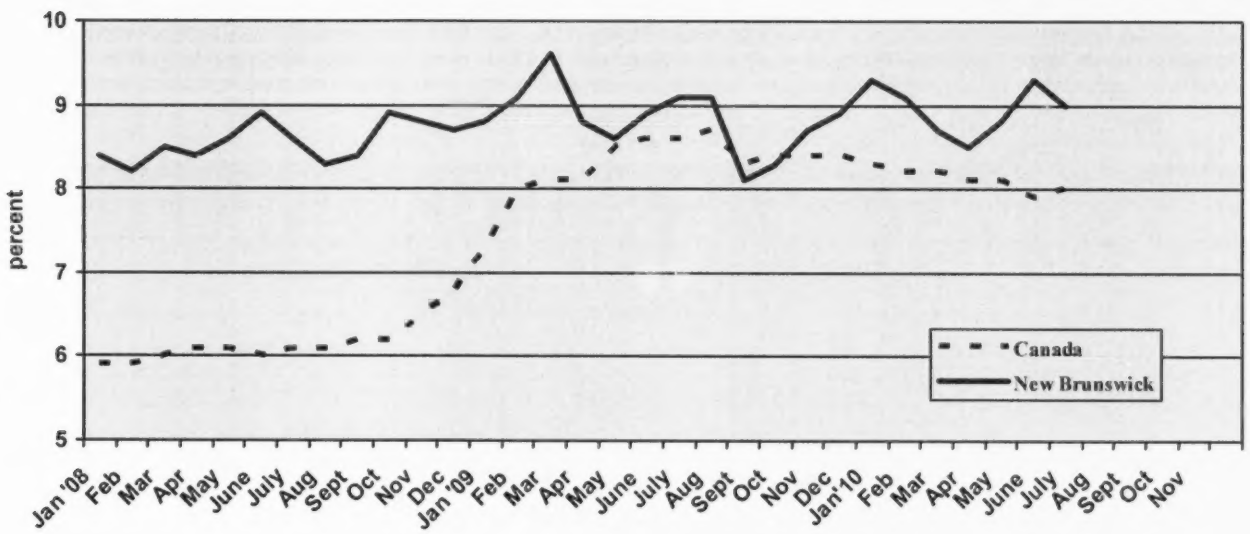
KEY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey)

New Brunswick	YTD	July '10	June '10	July'09
Labour Force	400,900	**398,800**	398,700	401,700
Employed	365,000	**363,000**	361,600	365,100
Unemployed	35,900	**35,800**	37,100	36,600
Unemployment Rate	9.0%	**9.0%**	9.3%	9.1%
Participation Rate	64.3%	**63.8%**	63.9%	64.6%
Employment Rate	58.5%	**58.1%**	57.9%	58.7%

CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK

In July, Canada's unemployment rate was 8.0%, 0.1 of a percentage point higher than last month but 0.6 of a percentage point lower than the same time last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.0% was 0.3 of a percentage point lower than last month and 0.1 of a percentage point lower than the same time last year, when it stood at 9.1%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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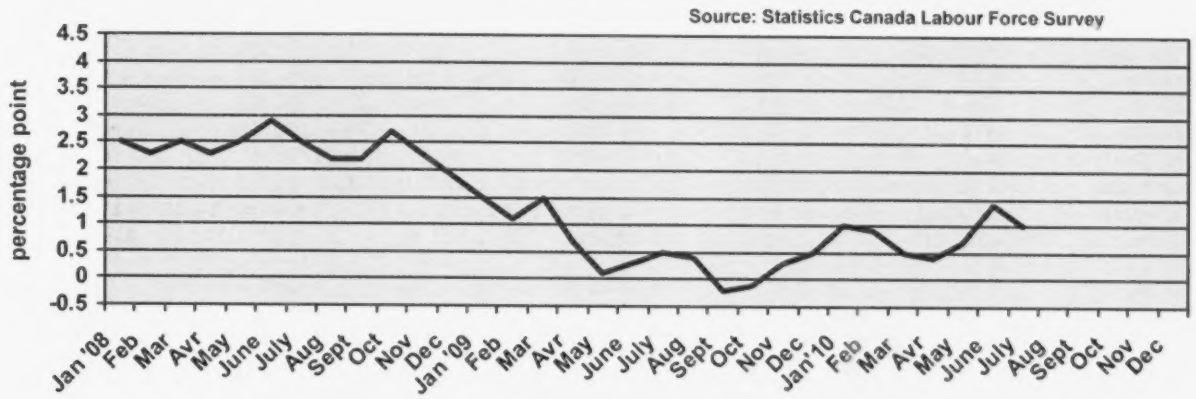
CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK (continued)

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 1.0 of a percentage point in July.

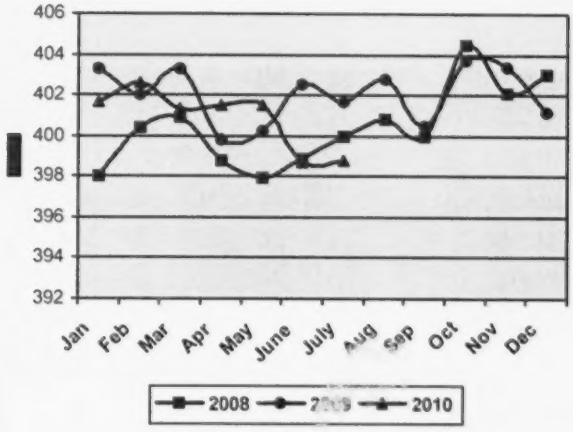
DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



THE LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force stood at 398,800 in July. This was an increase of 100 over last month, but a decrease of 2,900 over the same time last year.

THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE



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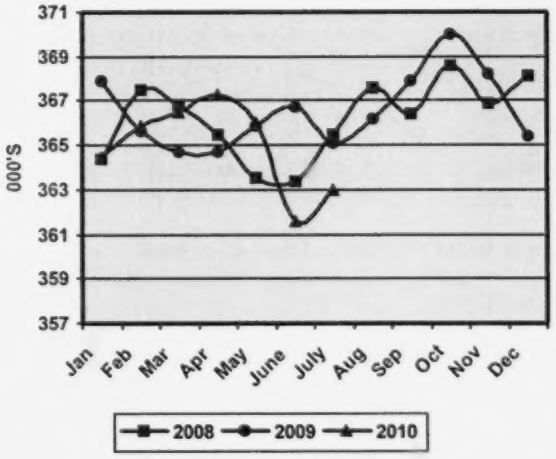
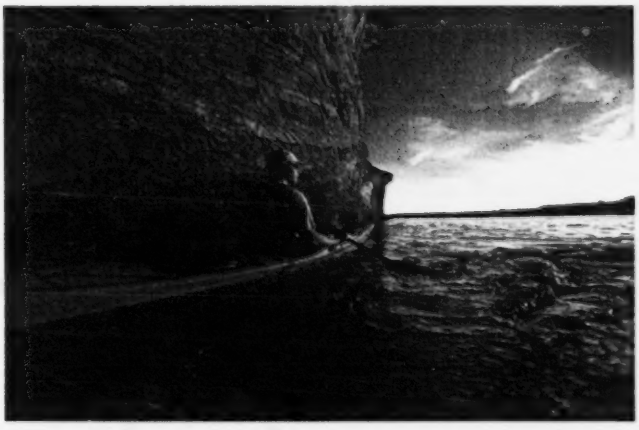
EMPLOYMENT

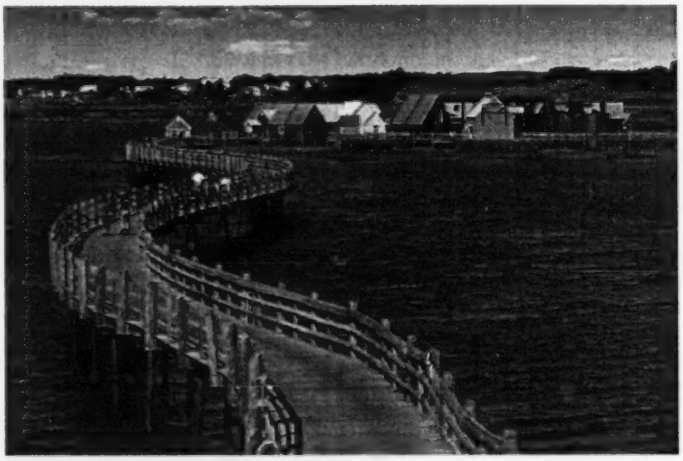
There were 363,000 people working in July. This was 1,400 more than last month but 2,100 less when compared to the same period last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

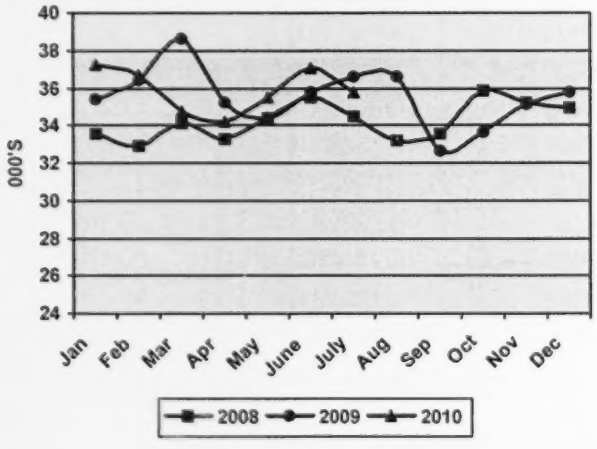




UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 35,800 people unemployed and seeking work in July. This is 1,300 less people than what was recorded last month and is 800 less compared to the same period last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



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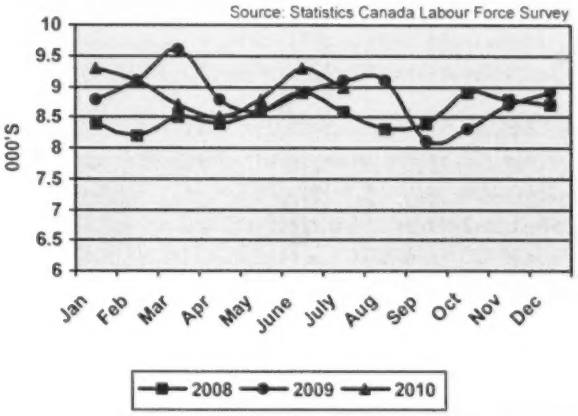
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.0% in July was 0.3 of a percentage point lower than last month and was 0.1 of a percentage point higher than the same time last year .

THE ECONOMIC REGIONS

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW BRUNSWICK



	Economic Regions				
July'10	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northwest
Labour Force	75,600	118,300	95,900	75,700	47,000
Employment	63,900	110,300	87,800	70,900	42,300
Unemployment	11,600	8,000	8,000	4,900	4,700
Unemployment Rate	15.3%	6.8%	8.3%	6.5%	10.0%
Participation Rate	56.2%	69.6%	66.4%	70.7%	69.0%

Economic Regions	YTD		July'10		July'09	
	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR
Northeast	60,700	16.4%	63,900	15.3%	68,800	13.5%
Southeast	104,500	7.2%	110,300	6.8%	106,600	8.7%
Southwest	85,600	8.9%	87,800	8.3%	93,400	5.7%
Central	69,800	7.0%	70,900	6.5%	69,700	7.3%
Northwest	38,900	10.1%	42,300	10.0%	40,300	9.6%

On a year-over-year basis (July 2010 compared to July 2009), employment increased in the Southeast (+3,700) ; Northwest (+2,000) and Central (+1,200) economic regions while employment decreased in the Southwest (-5,600)and Northeast (-4,900) regions.

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT

Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was strongest in the following sectors*:

Construction (9.9%) - In July of 2010, there were approximately 30,100 people employed in this sector. This is 1,000 fewer people than last month (the record high employment level for this sector). This is the eighteenth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was higher than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 20 of those months (but given seventeen of them have happened in the last 18 months suggests this sector is doing well). So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 8.4% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (seven months into the year).

Transportation and Warehousing (8.3%) – In July of 2010, there were approximately 19,600 people employed in this sector. This is 3,200 fewer people than in June of 2005 (the record high for this sector). This is only the sixth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 12 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 6.8% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (seven months into the year).

Other Services (7.6%) - In July of 2010, there were approximately 17,000 people employed in this sector. This is 2,900 fewer people then there were in April of 2006 (the record high for this sector). This is the fifteenth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than or equal to the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 14 of those months (all coming in the last 15 months). So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 13.5% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (seven months into the year).

* Includes the top three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) increase in employment.

Employment was weaker on a year-over-year basis in the following sectors**:

Agriculture (-21.1%) – In July of 2010, there were approximately 5,600 people employed in this sector. This is 3,200 fewer people then there were in September of 1992 (the record high for this sector). This is the seventh month out of the last eight where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 16 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 14.4% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (seven months into the year).

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (-6.9%) – In July of 2010, there were approximately 16,300 people employed in this sector. This is 2,400 fewer people then there were in March of 2008 (the record high for this sector). This is the tenth consecutive month that this sector has experienced a year over year decline in employment. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in only 7 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 12.2% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (seven months into the year).

Manufacturing (-6.9%) - In July of 2010, there were approximately 31,000 people employed in this sector. This is 12,600 fewer people then there were in January of 2004 (the record high for this sector). This is only the third month in the last eight where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in only 9 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 2.0% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (seven months into the year).

** Includes the bottom three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) decrease in employment

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